

**Charge Britain
Turns Cyprus
Into Hell Camp**

—See Page 2

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXIII, No. 119
(8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, June 14, 1956
Price 10 Cents

**Urge Court Here
To Toss Out
Smith Act Case**

—See Page 8

Anger Grew in the Night An Editorial

"During the night anger grew. . ."
(From yesterday's New York Times account of the cave-in in Williamsburg.)

There is grief in Williamsburg, today, where six little lives were snuffed out, silently and terribly, by twenty-five tons of soil.

There is grief, and there is anger. And there is cause for both.

The death of little ones brings pain at any time, but never is the hurt so deep, or the anger so strong, as when death could have been averted.

And it could have, here.

Why were there no safeguards at the Brooklyn-Queens expressway site where the children came to play, and to die? Why no fences? Why

no watchman?

Brooklyn District Attorney Silver wants to know if there was "criminal negligence." So do all of us.

But do we really have to investigate to find out whether the Horn Construction Company and the city were supposed to have safeguards? There are ordinances on the books that require safety precautions on construction jobs. And there are, or should have been, fresh in the minds of the authorities, the tragic precedents of Levittown and elsewhere, where children died because construction sites were left unattended.

This time, let the guilty be punished. This time, let the city demonstrate that our children's lives are—at least—as important as steel and

stone and profits. Let it refute the ugly creed that parking lots mean more to us than park and playground.

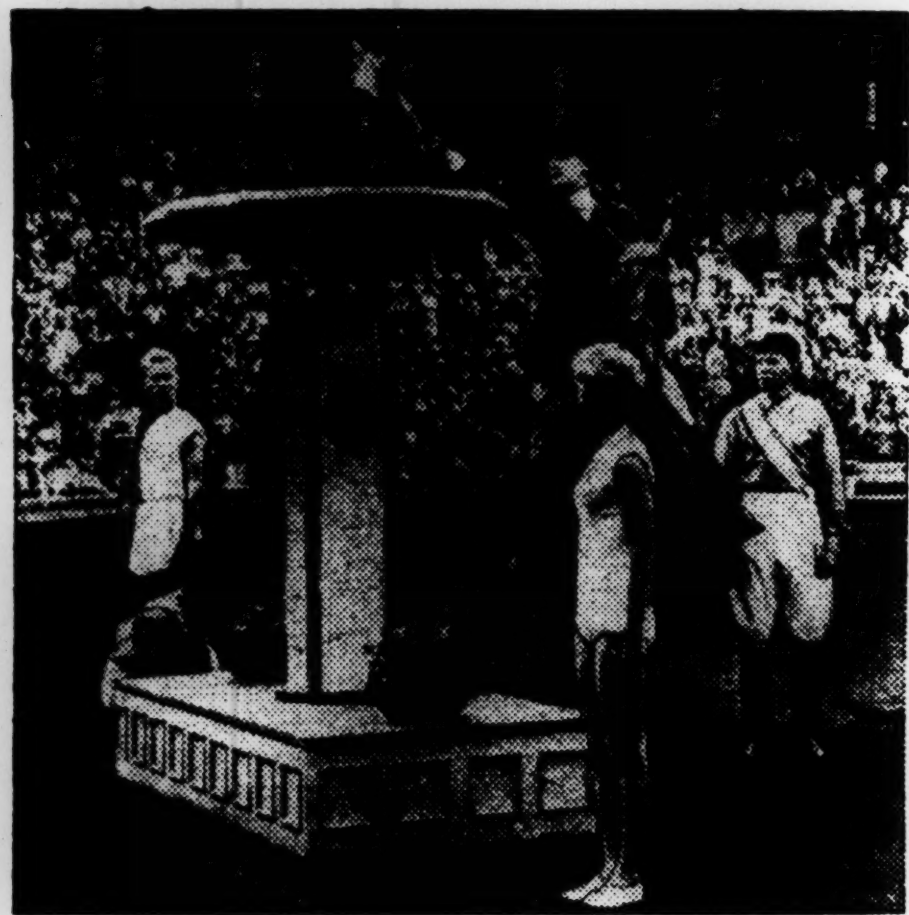
And still, when that is said, six small children will play no more. They might have lived, not only if city and construction company cared a little, but if the city had cared enough . . . enough to build the playgrounds and parks for teeming Williamsburg that Williamsburg does not have today.

During the night, the Times has told us, anger grew in Williamsburg.

We hope it will spread through the city. Our sorrow may help ease the anguish of the parents of those six small kids. But our anger and our action can keep it from happening again.

BITTER MOTHERS PICKET FOR PARKS

RIDING OLYMPICS IN SWEDEN



SWEDISH CAVALRY Captain Hans Wikne lights Olympic Flame as 16th equestrian Olympic Games opened in Stockholm. U.S. and Soviet teams were among those on hand for the events.

They Told Him: No Watchman Wanted

Thomas Cavaliere, 55, is a watchman. He had a job not far from his home at 14 Ten Eyck St. in Williamsburg, guarding a stretch of the new Brooklyn-Queens Expressway for the De Lillo Construction company, five blocks from the cave-in that snuffed the lives of six children.

"I used to chase the kids away," he said. "That was my job—to make sure the kids didn't get hurt. There was nothing anybody could steal, but still my boss kept a watchman over there."

Cavaliere was laid off when the work was finished on that stretch of the roadway. He tried to get another job.

The day before the cave-in, neighbors say, Cavaliere went down to apply for the watchman's job at the Marcy Ave. site.

"He told me," Mrs. Dorothy Grossman of 176 Grand St. said, "that he went in but they said, 'we don't need anybody.' She turned to a friend in the crowd and said, 'You were there—didn't he say that?' The other woman nodded. 'They turned him down.'"

Late the next night Cavaliere went to see his daughter, Mrs. Theresa Stanikunas, and the family broke the news to him: two of his grandchildren, the Stanikunas children, Michael, who was 10, and five-year-old Lorraine, were dead—crushed in the landslide where "we don't need anybody."

By MILLY SALWEN

There must have been 100 policemen blocking off the 40-foot canyon at Marcy St., Brooklyn yesterday. But no policeman was there Monday night, when a 25-ton earthslide crushed six children to death as they were playing at the excavation, part of the new Brooklyn-Queens Expressway.

No watchman had ever been seen guarding the site.

No wooden props had been put in by the construction company to shore up the loose earth.

And there was no gate to keep children out.

"Look how protected we are!" one mother said bitterly. "A day too late." She is Mrs. Mildred Peterson of 361 South 3rd St., whose two boys, George, 10 and William, 14, have also played in the unprotected excavations. Luckily for them, they were having supper at the time of the cave-in.

All day yesterday, from all through the neighborhood, outraged mothers gathered at the excavation. A hundred of them, wheeling baby carriages, the older children brandishing impromptu hand-made signs, paraded grimly down the street to the 92nd police precinct.

Their signs demanded "Give us a park to play in . . . we want more police . . . protect the children still alive. . ."

Across the street from the block-wide hole, there's a new city playground with a wire fence around—locked. Neighbors say they have seen police chase the kids away when they try to climb the playground fence. But nobody chased the kids from the big hole in the ground.

"That's the whole thing," Mrs. Judy Mende of 231 South 2nd St., said slowly. "They didn't have any small sandpiles to play in. So they ended there—in the big sandpile."

She looked down at her children, 3-year-old Nina and Beth, a year old. "They have no place

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Warn Atomic Radiation Rise Perils Future Generations

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Science warned today that there is no such thing as a "safe" amount of atomic radiation.

Leading U. S. scientists said the American public today is using up about one-third of its atomic radiation safety limit in medical and dental X-rays.

Their findings indicated that with the safety limit so low, the amount of radiation from nuclear weapons, though small, had to be reckoned with.

They said that any addition, however small, to the natural background of radiation causes genetic changes which can inflict tragic injury on children born generation hence. This is because man's

inheritance mechanism is by far the most susceptible of all his organs to radiation harm.

The medical profession was called upon to reduce X-rays to the lowest frequency of use consistent with medical necessity.

"Keep the dose as low as you can . . . the potential danger is great," the scientists warned.

The advice was the result of a

year-long study sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences of "biological effects of atomic radiation."

LIMIT SUGGESTED

The initial report recommends that population as a whole be limited to an average radiation dose on the reproductive glands—over and above natural radiation—of 10

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Greece Charges British Turn Cyprus Into Prison Camp, Asks Debate in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 13.—Greece charged today that Britain has transformed Cyprus into "a huge concentration camp" in defense of oil interests in the Middle East.

The charges were made by Christian X. Palamas, chief of the Greek delegation. He asked that the United Nations General Assembly give full debate to the Cyprus question at the session scheduled to start November 12.

Palamas filed with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld an "explanatory memorandum" and a Greek Foreign Office "Blue Book," detailing the history of the talks on the island's future between Athens and London.

Palamas recalled that the Assembly last year postponed action on Cyprus on the understanding that Britain was pledged to "seek through peaceful negotiations a just and equitable solution."

But Britain, he said, named Field Marshal Sir John Harding Governor of Cyprus, and while British-Greek negotiations were carried on, started "policies of harsh repression allegedly destined to quell a local resistance movement, but aiming, in fact, at terrorizing the whole population and breaking the people's morale."

"A powerful military machine of about 20,000 crack troops, naval forces, special police units and experts in intelligence and manhunting was set up in the

island under the command of the Field Marshal," Palamas said.

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 13.—British security forces raided a Greek Orthodox seminary near here at dawn today and arrested the rector and five divinity students.

At Famagusta, a British soldier was shot through the head while watching a movie last night. His assailant escaped. The soldier died early today in a hospital.

His death brought the toll of British fatalities on this island in the past 24 hours to four. In Limassol last night three British soldiers were killed and seven wounded when an electric mine exploded under a truck.

To Probe Cain's U.S. STEEL MINE IN ROBENA Charges, Says SHUT IN SAFETY STRIKE Hennings Body

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and its staff will explore "vigorously and exhaustively" all cases which former Senator Harry Cain, has placed before them. This was pledged by Senator Thomas Hennings (D-Mo) chairman, at the conclusion of two days of hearings at which Cain testified.

Hennings repeated he did not know whether Attorney General Herbert B. Brownell would accept the Committee's invitation to testify.

One of the cases to which Cain referred at length today was that of William Henry Taylor, an employee of the International Monetary Fund.

Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, urged that the Senate Subcommittee, since it is endowed with full subpoena powers, investigate the Taylor case, in which a "forged memorandum" was used to smear the victim.

Taylor's loyalty was accused of "subversive activity" on June 28, 1955, but on Jan. 5 this year he was told by the International Organizations Loyalty Board that "there is not a reasonable doubt as to your loyalty."

Coal Owners and Union Form Joint Export Company

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The coal owners, the United Mine Workers, and some railroads today formed a \$50 million corporation to buy their own ships to step up exports of coal. They said the new corporation, American Coal Shipping, Inc., will "enter immediately into the ocean shipping business."

The new organization was announced by Walter J. Tuohy, president of the United States, Inc.

ILLINOIS DEMOS IN HOUSE SIGN CIVIL RIGHTS PETITION

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—All members of the Illinois Democratic delegation in the House have signed the civil rights discharge petition, according to Rep. Barratt O'Hara, who challenged the Illinois Republicans to do the same.

"Let someone speak with authority for the Republican members from Illinois," he said.

"Let others speak with authority for the state delegations, both Democratic and Republican, or the other states," he added.

It would violate "every tradition" of the spirit of legislative representation," he said, if Con-

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—The of stoppages in the area spread giant mechanized mine of the like a flash to involve workers of United States Steel Corporation at more than a score of mines in the Robena remained shut today as area.

The current United Mine Workers at the company's coal cleaning plant remained out in protest against safety negligence.

The strike broke out Monday, after a miner was injured, despite the recent "Declaration of Policy" issued by the executive board of the United Mine Workers threatening heavy penalties for local walkouts.

The coal miner was injured last Saturday by a "drag," which is a steel car used on mine cars to prevent them from rolling backwards in event of a coupling failure. The miners refuse to work with the drag in use. The company claims safety provisions are adequate.

The Robena walkout is the latest of many such stoppages by coal miners over a grievance. One wave

Steel Firms Making Offer

"Big Three" steel company negotiators yesterday began presenting their counter-proposals to the United Steelworkers' contract demands. They carried about 10 big manilla envelopes into the bargaining room.

John A. Stephens, vice-president of U. S. Steel told reporters, "We are here right on the dot with counter proposals we earnestly hope will enable us to complete the negotiations speedily and with equity for all involved."

David J. McDonald, union president, said he hoped the counter proposals, "would provide a sound negotiating base."

ident of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, at a lunch meeting of the Coal Exporters' Association of the United States, Inc.

LOBBY PROBE TO BE HELD BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chairman John L. McClellan announced today that his Special Senate Lobbying Committee will investigate eight national organizations, including the Committee for Pipeline Companies and the United Auto Workers.

Public hearings will be held today and Friday, and on June 21-22.

Jay Lovestone To Speak on Soviet Union

Jay Lovestone, who is George Meany's adviser on foreign affairs and head of the International Affairs Department of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will speak on the latest developments in the Soviet Union at a meeting in Hotel Diplomat at 6 tonight under the auspices of the Dressmakers Club of the Liberal Party. It is announced by Dressmakers Local 22.

Lovestone the "mystery man" who writes the ILCWU's policy statements and often Meany's speeches, was once a leader of the Communist Party for the last quarter century. He is now a professional anti-Sovieteer. He rarely appears in public.

INDICT OWNERS OF ROMANIAN LANGUAGE PAPER

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A Federal Grand Jury in Detroit today indicted the Romanian-American Publishing Association and nine of its past and present officers on charges of failing to comply with the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The Association publishes the "Romanian-American," in Detroit.

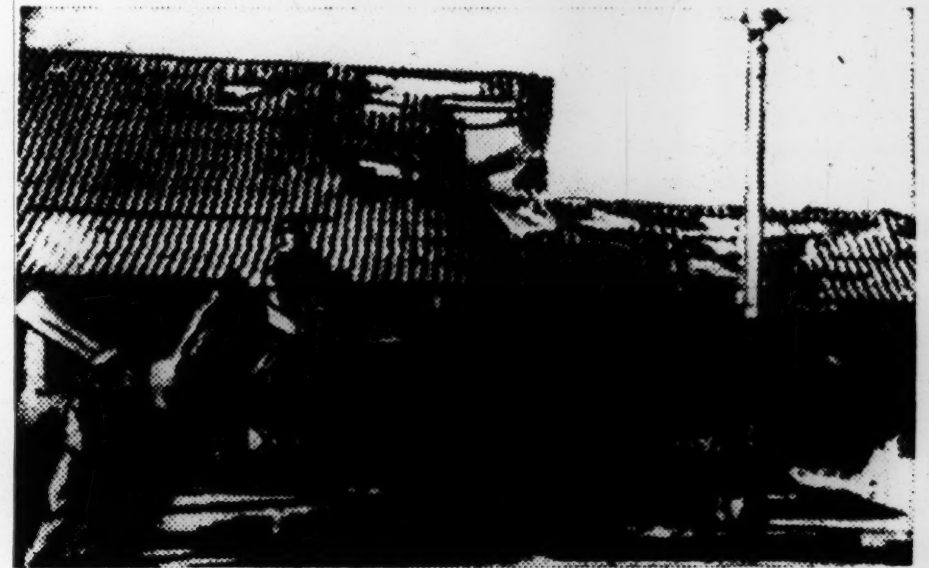
RUSSIAN TOURISTS IN ROME RECEIVE PAPAL BLESSING

VATICAN CITY, June 13.—Ten busloads of Russian tourists waved white handkerchiefs at Pope Pius XII today when he made his noon appearance at the window of his study overlooking St. Peter's Square.

The 437 Russians, the first group from the Soviet Union to visit Italy as tourists since the death of Joseph Stalin, squeezed into the square to mingle with pilgrims from all over the world.

They arrived in time to be included in the Papal blessing. The tourists drove up from Naples.

WHERE PERON REBELLION FAILED



THE BARRACKS in La Plata, Argentina, where government troops bombed rebels.

TWU Warns Against 'Wildcat Strikes'

By HERBERT SIGNER

The Transport Workers Union yesterday expressed its confidence that the city's transit workers "will not be stampeded into wildcat strikes. . . ." A craft group opposed to the TWU, the year-old Motor-

men's Benevolent Association, has issued a call for a strike at 12:01 a.m. June 20. About 3,000 motor-men are employed by the N.Y.C. Transit Authority. The MBA claims to speak for a majority of this group.

TWU leaflets told transit workers that "these discredited merchants of rule or ruin have nothing to lose but your money, your jobs and your family's livelihood."

The TWU is recognized by the Authority as sole bargaining agent for the city's 35,000 transit employees. TWU gained 93 percent of 27,000 ballots cast in a city referendum in June, 1954. TWU-TA contract now in force runs to December, 1957.

TWU is an AFL-CIO industrial union taking in all transit employees, while the MBA is an independent craft group seeking recognition. The MBA reportedly asked the AFL Central Trades & Labor Council for a charter and was turned down.

Mayor Wagner last week spiked stories that the city was willing to deal with transit groups other than TWU. The Mayor's action followed a conference with spokesmen for TWU, backed by a united AFL-CIO delegation.

"Our policy is," the mayor told newsmen, "that there is a contract existing between the TWU and the Transit Authority. The TWU is the sole bargaining agent to represent the employees."

The TWU, however, does not

crushed.

have the union shop. Besides the MBA, other anti-TWU groups include the American Transport Union, division 1397 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, and Electric Railway Employees, and several others. At one point, a Teamsters local started to organize on the subways and buses but then pulled out.

Strike leaflets have appeared in the subways, addressed to the riding public, and signed by "The Subway Motormen." No organization or union is listed. The leaflet says the motormen have done "everything humanly possible" to get a hearing from the Transit Authority and the Mayor, but now have "no other recourse."

TWU, in its leaflets, pointed out that it organized the city's transit workers, wiped out company unionism and established industrial unionism, won the first transit contract and has established the highest wage standards in the country.

The TWU International Executive Council, meeting in New York now, is expected to act on this development.

End Martial Law In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, June 13.—Martial law was lifted from Argentina today, indicating that last Sunday's uprising has been

Florida School Suit Filed by Negro Parents

MIAMI, June 13.—A suit seeking admittance of Negro children to Miami's white schools is in Federal Court here today. It is the first suit filed in Florida in accordance with the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling.

Plaintiffs are the parents of six Negro children. Attorneys are Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, two Miami Negro attorneys, G. E. Graves, Jr., and Edwin L. Davis.

The suit contends that the Dade County School Board has failed to act in accordance with the Supreme Court decision to proceed toward integration "with all deliberate speed."

Un-Americans Press Action On Robeson

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House Committee on Un-American Activities today affirmed by a 7-0 vote a subcommittee recommendation that Negro singer Paul Robeson be cited for contempt of Congress.

The committee also voted unanimously to recommend a contempt citation for Clark Foreman, New York.

Testimony by Leonard Boudin, also of New York, was referred to the Justice Department for possible "perjury" prosecution.

The committee deferred action on a subcommittee's further recommendation that Prof. Otto Nathan, executor of the late Albert Einstein estate, also be cited for contempt.

All four men testified yesterday at subcommittee hearings on issuance of passports to alleged communists and their sympathizers. Conviction of perjury or contempt carries a maximum penalty of a year's imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine on each count.

The subcommittee voted the contempt citation against Robeson after he protested the Un-American committee's attempt to "shut up" every Negro who "wants to talk" for his people. Robeson had also told Francis Walter (D-Pa), chairman of the Un-American committee, that the immigration law Walter sponsored aimed "to keep out the Negroes of the West Indies" and to let in only the "Teutonic Anglo-Saxons."

The contempt citation was recommended for Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties committee, because of his refusal to obey a subpoena requiring him to surrender his passport. Nathan also refused to give up his passport.

Boudin is serving as Robeson's attorney in the singer's attempt to obtain a new passport.

Store Union Head Urges Action on Downturn Threat

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Max Greenberg, president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, has called on the Government and the leaders of industry and labor to take steps to meet the threat of an economic slowdown. "Labor must and will fight," Greenberg told

the general council of the union now in session here, for a "shorter work week, a guaranteed annual wage, and strong job security clauses in our collective bargaining agreements" in order to meet the threat of "mass unemployment" in a "recurrence of any sizeable recession or depression."

The "major objective" of the labor movement in the future, he said, must be a "shorter work week, far greater wage increases, and broadening of welfare benefits."

The "possibility of mass unemployment" makes it "all the more necessary," he said, to "strengthen our union internally, to build up our resources, to unite our forces, to plan wisely and effectively."

The "rising unemployment today" can easily spread to other industries and areas than those now affected, Greenberg told the council.

He foresaw the possibility of a reduction in employment following disarmament agreements.

"Whether or not the leaders of our nation will be able to provide full employment in a peacetime economy remains to be seen," he declared.

He urged that the U.S. "not relax its vigilance" until "multilateral

disarmament agreements are reached between east and west," but foresaw the possibility that such agreements "may be reached."

Greenberg pointed out that as a result of the segregation issue "many unions are facing a truly dangerous situation with a possibility of splits and disunity."

He reported that the RWDSU is maintaining its unity "despite differences of opinion that undoubtedly exist among our members." One reason for the union's "relative immunity to disruption" on this issue, he said, is that its "leaders and members, both Negro and white, have long since recognized their community of interest."

He called, however, for a "frank and honest discussion" of the question by the members of the General Council, especially those from the South, whom he asked to tell how they are coping with these problems.

During the past year, he reported, the union has topped its goal of a 10 percent increase in membership. Its largest section, District 65, he said, has brought 2,000 new members under contract. He urged full participation in the fund drive of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

HIGH SEAS HONEYMOON



MARY GEORGIOU, 22, and her bridegroom, Savas, 37, as they set sail from Nyack, bound for the open sea, and Athens, Greece, aboard a 28-foot sailboat.

Lehman Hits Neutrality On Civil Rights Bills

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) today called for repeal of Senate Rule 22, which requires a majority vote of Senators to prevent a filibuster. But, with or without the repeal of Rule 22, Lehman declared, in a speech prepared for delivery at a Liberal Party dinner in New York City, civil rights legislation must be pressed.

He decried neutrality in the conflict between the "law and the constitution as stated by the Supreme Court, and the defiers of the law, as organized by the White Citizens Councils."

He declared that the Negro people themselves, "with strength, patience, unity and forbearance have made the Montgomery bus strike a symbol of their new and active role."

He remarked on the "paradox"

that "at this hour," when the "international communist movement should be wasting away with sickness in its soul" because of the revelations concerning Joseph Stalin, "world communism appears to be making new friends and influencing great numbers of new people."

He ascribed this primarily to the "self delusion, self complacency and the self-adulation" of the Eisenhower Administration.

"We cannot win" against communism, he said, "by preaching equality and practicing discrimination."

Mazey Urges Labor Fight Dixiecrats, GOP

By WILLIAM ALLAN

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—Emil Mazey, United Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, speaking here to a state CIO convention, said the UAW should in Chicago this

President Roosevelt and the then August help drive the Dixiecrats out of the Democratic Party national convention. Let the Dixiecrats, he declared, go into the Republican Party with all the other reactionaries, and labor should then help make the Democratic Party more liberal.

He said the Eisenhower Administration should be defeated not because of the President's poor health but because it has betrayed the interests of the people.

The Eisenhower Administration, he added, is government of Big Business, by Big Business, for Big Business.

He cited the Tidehands' Oil steal, the payoff to the bankers, the rise in interest rates, the tax program in which repeal of excess profits tax resulted in General Motors

getting half a billion dollars, the welching on repeal of the Taft Hartley Law, the proposal for 90 cents an hour minimum wage when labor sought \$1.25 an hour, inaction on civil rights and betrayal of the farmers.

Mazey said the President's illness now points up the need for a real medical program for the average citizens in the nation.

He made a stirring plea to the delegates to back candidates who will work to improve the civil rights situation.

"There is," he said, "an improvement in the climate of the nation as it affects civil rights, security measures, guilt by association, but it's not enough. We've got to work to eliminate discrimination because

(Continued on Page 6)

Over 1,000 New Yorkers Welcome Anna Louise Strong

By BEN LEVINE

Pythian Hall on West 70th street filled rapidly Tuesday night with New Yorkers eager to welcome Anna Louise Strong and hear her interpretation of "Khrushchev report." By 8 p.m., few seats were left in orchestra or balcony, and by 8:15 people were standing, so that when Miss Strong, the white-haired victim and champion of the Soviet Union, began speaking, she in her turn welcomed back what she said was her first large audience in many years, hailing this as a sign things were beginning to look up in the left-wing movement.

(Pythian Hall seats 1,000 people, and the box office reported that 300 people clamoring for tickets were turned away.)

Miss Strong emphasized that a world perspective was needed to appraise Stalin's excesses revealed in the Khrushchev report. She pointed out that the State Department hurriedly issued the admittedly incomplete report its agents had "pulped" in order to drag the discussion into the mire of personal scandal.

Two points must be borne in mind, said Miss Strong:

1. The Khrushchev report helps, rather than harms, the chances of world peace.
2. Socialism is advancing, and now comprises one third of mankind.

Furthermore, she said, we are in the midst of a great world power shift that has three aspects:

1. The imperial world is ebbing before the rise of the colonial world.
2. She saw the triumph of the colored peoples, and expressed the hope that "they will give us the equal treatment we denied them."
3. Capitalism is giving way to socialism. And she stressed that there already are many and there will be even more varieties of socialism springing up.

FOUNDATION

The foundation for this "power shift" was laid, Miss Strong insisted, by the October Revolution in Russia, and by what is known as the "Stalin era" of the years following. In the struggle to advance socialism in one of the most backward parts of the world, excesses were inevitable, she said, though she admitted she was not aware of the enormous extent of the injustices now revealed by Khrushchev.

One lesson we can learn, said Miss Strong, is that a secret police bureaucracy, without due process of law, is easier to start than to stop. It also supplies the most convenient hatching place for plots against the regime, she added.

Stalin, she said, despite his own expressions of democracy, apparently developed in practice into a one-

man know-it-all, and this is dangerous in any country. She cited the dangerous power voted to President Eisenhower by Congress last January to determine by himself whether or not to throw an A-bomb on China.

As to her own experience with injustice, including her arrest in 1949 by the Soviet government, which only recently cleared her of the false charges of espionage, Miss Strong had two things to say. She was not aware of all the crimes committed by the Stalin regime, and what she did know she did not think was important to emphasize in light of the struggle of the USSR for peace and socialism.

The world, she said, was saved from the Hitler darkness by a country whose strength had been built up by Stalin's "forced machines," brutal though they were. And, she concluded, if the future is bright for Asia and the colonial peoples, and if the war danger is receding, the "world is in debt forever to the Stalin era."

Among the questions Miss Strong was asked was what assurances were there that the present Soviet regime would be any more democratic than before. Her reply was that the Soviet people were now politically more mature, and that in the last analysis the extent of democracy depends, in any country, on the people's own vigilance.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Urges Careful Study Of Khrushchev Report

NEWARK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some people have raised the question as to whether the Daily Worker should have printed the Khrushchev report dealing with Stalin and the cult of the individual.

I am astounded by such thinking! Not only was the DW correct in printing the report and making it available to thousands of progressives and Party members, but it is my humble opinion that it's too bad the DW was not able to scoop the New York Times and print it first.

There is nothing in the Khrushchev report that we want to keep secret. (And even if we did, we do not have the power). But a true Marxist disdains to conceal error. A real Marxist is not afraid to examine all facts—regardless to what conclusions such examination may lead.

All Marxists should study the report carefully. There are many lessons—some of which completely upset the doctrine, dogmatic and erroneous ideas that we held—to be learned from it. The DW is to be congratulated rather than criticized for printing the report.

Congratulations are also due in the main for the "Speak Your Piece" section, and for the generally correct and hard-hitting editorials. I say this even though I might have differences both in regard to some aspects of different editorials and to some of the letters you have printed.

CHARLES NUSSER

Finds Excuses

Unsatisfactory

Editor, Daily Worker:

Like so many others, I have been reading with the utmost care the Times reprint of the secret Khrushchev report to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR. While the text is not an official release, I have little doubt that it is in essence authentic.

That all of us are astounded and overcome is not important at the moment. What is immediately important is to determine how did all this come about and what does it mean.

To me there emerges one proposition which is inescapable. If, after the collective leadership left by Lenin, Stalin acquired so much power in his own hands, then all in the

leadership who acquiesced in such concentration of power are fully responsible for what followed.

If after the concentration of power in Stalin's hands those in the leadership with him supported his now criticized policies knowing they were wrong, they are despicable scoundrels who should not be entrusted with the responsibility of fanning a breeze in a hot room. If they supported those policies believing them to be right, they are just as much fools and demons as they now make out Stalin to be and should be required to spend the rest of their days in the factories and farms producing something useful for the Soviet Union, while others who have not made their horrendous mistakes are brought up into the leadership.

If their excuse is that it cost your life to resist Stalin and that it was not worth it, not only is this a confession of amazing moral decadence, but it suggests waiting until the malefactor dies as a proper course for coping with the most serious perversions of Marxism-Leninism and the most degrading transgressions against human dignity.

This does not satisfy me. As a matter of fact, the whole Khrushchev report, with its lengthy, detailed, documented, vitriolic indictment of a dead man while scarcely referring to the role of his co-workers, leave me with many misgivings. It reminds me of nothing so much as a man sitting in judgment on himself. Few men are capable of doing that. Certainly not men who remained mute for 20 years while witnessing gross violations of their profoundest convictions.

They say Stalin wrote history in a certain way, his own way. Now they are writing it in another way, their own way. Time will write the real history. I am sure that time will demonstrate that true history is never written by men who wait to write it until those who could have disputed it with them have died.

A WORKER.

Honest Airing of Mistakes Needed

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read Gene Dennis' report and am filled with sadness and disappointment. It lacked courage, forthrightness and even the necessary thought

and planning such a report to the membership deserved.

True, it listed in a disorganized way a series of calamitous errors made by our leadership during the past 10 years. However, these could no longer be evaded. The members, especially those ("right opportunists") who maintained their mass ties, especially trade union base, only because they refused to go along with such leftist policies, had voted with their feet. The sketchiness with which these grave errors are dealt in the report can bring no understanding to the membership of what really happened. Is that what was intended?

... And why the stubborn resistance against taking another look at the hidden records of the so-called Browder era. Can anyone deny that his mistakes were shared equally by the present leadership as were his achievements. I honestly believe that in a real atmosphere of comradely debate and discussion, the entire party could have been won to a correct position... possibly Browder too. And let no one be too quick to cite Browder's drift since then. Human beings can be driven by witchhunts and smears to do many things. (Tito, for example, many of our American leading trade unionists... the victims of the Soviet "confessions" etc.).

Let us be big enough to admit that during the war years we made great strides out of our isolation, began to perform like Americans and patriots, and our mistakes are overshadowed by the ties we established in many areas of American life. Why spitefully destroy this chapter in our history just because Browder was a part of it? He also happened to head our party when we made solid contributions in helping to organize the mass production industries.

It's high time we buried the factional hatchet we have used for years to silence all differences. Let us instead sharpen our ability to win support by honest and comradely debate.

The Party of the Soviet Union made more criminal mistakes, perhaps because they had more power. Nevertheless they are rapidly restoring their prestige and the confidence of the mass of people at home and abroad. Why? Because they revealed their errors courageously and forthrightly and proved their sincerity by blazing a Socialist path

of new and radical changes in world relationships and inner democracy.

Can we honestly say that Dennis' report blazes a path of bold new radical departures from the floundering of the past period? The fearfulness with which he treats past errors guarantees that he cannot face up to the type of party and tasks that would catch the eye and ear of American labor.—FRAN.

Aptheker's Approach

Editor, Daily Worker:

Thank you Herbert Aptheker. "Fuller and more scholarly study" is the crying need right now to answer a host of burning questions for both the American Communist party and the shocking revelations coming out of the first Socialist country. It is not enough either empirically, or carelessly to blame or praise. The serious kind of research and study that is evident in all the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin must be done by Communist parties all over the world. This is a new situation. The growth and consolidation of a group of socialist countries pose enormous theoretical questions economically and politically.

The lazy looking around and then coming up with answers, "the people want this the people will do that, the people need this, is no longer enough. We will stumble from one unhappy error to another unless somewhere in the world some Marxists really study the economic structure of the world today, capitalism at this stage, and the political superstructures as they reflect this stage of capitalist and socialist relationships.

In reading Khrushchev's speech, it seems to me the cult of the individual is still in full flower. True it is now not praise but blame. Stalin, it would seem, is to blame for it all. Nowhere does Khrushchev really analyze in a Marxist way the trends and forces that could lead to such a situation in a socialist country. The long night of terror that those old revolutionaries went through to build their state? Economic conditions, international forces? No not even one effort to place Stalin in history, and the period he lived and worked in. No matter how evil were the final years of Stalin, a balanced report could and should be given by any Marxist. No, it is intensely bitter, personal

vindictive and narrow. The very awfulness of those deeds demand they be analyzed, not just reported. The cult of the individual is far from enough to explain the past or guide the future. If a leading Marxist in the Soviet Union could give that type of personalized report and have it acceptable to the leading Committee of leading Marxists of a Socialist nation, I suggest that they are not through with their errors and that perhaps others may have to do the job of explaining and analyzing what they left undone. This is way I welcomed Aptheker's approach so warmly.

—S. V. M.

"Never Again Will We Be Silent"

Editor, Daily Worker:

About the only legitimate quotation one can resort to these days, after reading Khrushchev's crime-tinged account of the crucifixion of civil liberties in the USSR under Stalin, is Hamlet's admonition to Horatio: "There are more things in heaven and on earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

People might argue that, never having experienced it, they did not recognize its importance, either in the socialist scheme of things or in the lands outside the socialist sphere. And they might also point to the rank injustice that was the rule in the USA during the cold and minor hot wars, when Joe McCarthy was prosecutor, judge and jury. Never-the-less the Left was not silent about Joe and his unholy works. Which is all the more reason why it should not be silent now about what took place under Stalin or about what is so obviously lacking in the way of civil liberties under the New Look in the USSR, regardless of the protestations of Khrushchev & Co.

We are impressed mightily by the sum total of USSR achievement in science and industry within the short space of 40 years, but we are also now conscious, to an extent heretofore unknown, that these massive achievements were excessively costly. For what is more costly than the broken heart and the crushed spirit of an innocent or even errant man or woman. And what price salvation when this isolated instance is multiplied by hundreds of thousands, ... perhaps even millions? And

(Continued on Page 6)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND SOCIALISM

By ALAN MAX

THE STATE DEPARTMENT considers the publication of the Khrushchev speech a feather in its cap—or in whatever headgear goes along with striped pants. Sections of the speech are broadcast over the Voice of America. The Department feeds interviews to the press on how this shows the "real face" of socialism. The press, in turn, runs editorial after editorial on "socialism and its evils."

You would think for the past 40 years the press had been extolling the joys of Soviet life and only now had come into possession of a document which proved otherwise. This, of course, is not the case. In fact, the New York Times says that "here, from the Moscow heights themselves, comes full confirmation of all that we have believed about Stalin and the Soviet Union." (Of course, if this confirmed ALL that the Times had believed, there never would have been a



20th Congress or a Khrushchev speech!)

I don't know just how many trillions of words have been used in attacking the Soviet Union in this and every other capitalist country over the past four decades. And most of these words were believed by a considerable part of the people to whom they were addressed. Why, then, after 40 years does the State Department and the press start all over again? Why, after the dragon has been slain a thousand times, does it become necessary to strike the final blow once more?

Or—to put it another way—what has there been about the Soviet Union which has given it so much prestige IN SPITE OF THE REPRESSIONS, that it seems to be eternally necessary to return to the attack? Certainly Soviet propaganda didn't do the trick—up till Geneva, Soviet propagandists were laughed at as bumbler who wouldn't last five minutes in a Madison Avenue advertising office.

There is only one possible conclusion. This is that socialism — the end of the private

ownership of the means of production and hence the end to the exploitation of man by man, the replacement of the anarchy of production with a planned society—is itself a force for good such as history has never known before. Socialism, evidently, has the power to make itself felt throughout the world even when distorted and violated as it was by the leadership under the direction of Joseph Stalin who, despite his errors and crimes, nevertheless did not depart from the principles of socialist production proclaimed by the revolution of October, 1917.

THINK BACK to the effect upon our own country in the early '30s of the fact of a shortage of workers in the Soviet Union when 16,000,000 walked the streets here; when the demand of American Communists for unemployment insurance was attacked as a "Moscow importation" before it was finally granted.

Think back to the effect of the Soviet Union's position against Munich and against Franco; Litvinov's fight in the League of

Nations for collective security and disarmament; the battle of Moscow, the epic defense of Stalingrad, the storming of Berlin; the effect on the struggles of the colonial peoples and on the fight against Jim Crow here, of the socialist position on equality.

If a socialist state, distorted as we now realize by dictatorial administration, could have had so much influence for good in the world, one can imagine what would have happened if, instead, the Soviet Union had become a state of fully democratic socialism! Today the Soviet Union wins new prestige as the first steps are being taken to rectify the past. It is difficult to grasp what that influence will be when a fully democratic socialism is achieved in all aspects of Soviet life, as the needs of socialism inexorably require.

EVEN IF the Russian revolution had never fallen into the pit of the Stalin repression, the Russian experience was never one to be carbon-copied in our country with its thoroughly dif-

ferent conditions. And when the Soviet Union completes the process now under way and attains a full democratic socialism—and nothing less would satisfy the American people for our own country—even then it will not be a blueprint for American socialism. Socialism in our country will have to build upon American conditions and traditions.

We Americans, however, have much to learn from the Soviet Union. There are the achievements of socialism which the State Department and the press would like to dispose of with statements and editorials. There are, too, the sad experiences of the Soviet people under the repression of 1934-1953—American socialism will also know what to avoid.

The State Department only betrays its nervousness as it repeats and repeats again that socialism is discredited and dead. Socialism has an impressive present and a still brighter future throughout the world. America, despite all that is exceptional about it, is no exception in this respect.

REASON FOR FEAR

AMERICA'S TOP scientists are frightened.
They have reason to be. So have we all.

For here is what they have found out, as put down in an official warning sent to the desk of the President of the United States:

- That the fall-out of atomic radiation coming from the atomic bomb tests is well on the way to poisoning the reproductive cells of men and women all over the world.

- That the birth rate is in danger, as well as the health of future generations of infants whose parents are now being subjected to world-wide atomic radiation.

- That the "safe" level of human exposure to atomic radiation — about 10 roentgen units — has already been more than one-third used up. The average human being is already being exposed to about 3 units—and this is just within the past few years since the atomic bomb tests began!

But that is not all that the top scientists are telling us in cautious phrases (after all, there is still the madness of "security risk" and "subversive doctrines" still present in official Washington). They are telling us that an atomic war would have a fine chance of making the entire planet Earth unfit for human beings to live on.

And after asking rather helplessly for a "safe" level of atomic radiation, they admit that there is really no such thing as far as our present knowledge is concerned.

We think that this report is a credit to the men who made it. If anything, it errs on the side of caution because of the pressure of the politicians and generals.

But the fact is that not only do we need Federal control of the entire atomic power development (private monopolies are now racing for domination in the field); we also need a new policy based on recognition that the closest cooperation between the USA and the Soviet Union, as well as China, Britain, France, etc., is a life-and-death matter for the country.

We have got to control all atomic radiation, and we have got to work out the policy which will put an end to all atomic weapons and atom tests. The scientists aren't playing when they give us the horrifying facts.

UN-AMERICAN RACISTS

REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER, chairman of the House Un-American Committee, has confused the dignity of Congress with his own contemptible racist attitudes in calling for a contempt citation for Paul Robeson, the world-famous Negro singer. For Robeson, in Tuesday's hearing before the Walter committee, accused Walter and Sen. James O. Eastland—not Congress—of being "un-American" and "non-patriots." Moreover, Robeson spoke for those who are not "Tentonic Anglo-Saxons," against whom Walter has conducted a successful legislative campaign to exclude from U.S. citizenship, in the interest of keeping America a "white man's country." And Walter's record thoroughly documents Robeson's assertions.

As for Eastland, who has won the title "Mr. White Supremacy" among friend and foe alike, his shameful support to the White Citizens Councils and his contemptuous and intemperate attacks against Negroes and the U.S. Supreme Court are notorious. Indeed, he has been characterized as a "stinking albatross" around the neck of the Democratic Party.

Could any one expect any Negro, or any believer in the indivisibility of American citizenship, to have anything but contempt for these men who daily work to undermine respect for law and orderly government because of racist passions? Did Americans think a couple of years ago that William L. Patterson, the Negro leader, should have been silent when Rep. Henderson L. Latham, of Georgia, called him a "black s—o—b"? Latham, as chairman of the House Lobbying Committee, had Patterson cited for contempt, but a Federal court jury refused to convict and the case was dropped.

ON TUESDAY in Washington Paul Robeson's voice was raised in defense of the victims of Walter and Eastland and against the White Citizens Council mentality which has limited democracy at home and compromised the U.S. abroad.

It is fortunate that Walter is not Congress and that the full House has to decide whether Robeson expressed contempt for Congress or for Eastland and Walter. It is therefore ultimately up to us to urge emphatically that our Representatives in the House stand up against racism. Congress must give Walter and his white supremacy witchhunters the only possible American answer—"NO!"

IT IS EASY these days to write and speak against the crimes and excesses of the late Joseph V. Stalin but it is harder for those of us who once saw in him a leader of world socialism and defended without criticism his policies and pronouncements to recognize our own responsibilities. And since ignorance is no excuse for offense against laws, we cannot plead ignorance as an excuse for grave offenses against our contemporaries who refused for whatever reasons, to accept our erroneous conclusions.

I have held since my early youth, and I still hold, that socialism offers to Americans, and especially Negro Americans, the ultimate answer to the economic, social and political problems with which we are confronted. But in the light of overwhelming recent evidence, it is clear that the model of socialism which my associates and I described for Americans fit this nation as poorly as the midget's suit would fit the circus fat lady.

The Russian socialist model would have been a misfit here even if Joseph Stalin had not developed into the political ogre he is known now to have been. For it is, and was, impossible to equate American conditions with those obtaining in old Russia, where socialists had to take the special measures they did in order to establish socialism there. But it is a fact, and it has to be admitted, that the American Communists, as heroically as they have fought to advance the cause of the workers and the Negro people in the U. S. nevertheless, used a political form which had evolved out of conditions differing vastly from those here. And it is a fact that this form of political organization with its complement of terminology, analytical method and perspectives, came to be considered an importation by many of those who joined it. The deification of Stalin, plus the doctrine of infallibility applied to the Soviet Union, made it possible for our enemies to impute to us the false status of foreign-directed activists.

THE CHARGE, of course, was not true, but the uncritical manner in which we followed and supported the policies of the Soviet Union did leave us open to such accusations.

The acceptance by us of everything which issued from the Soviet Union as the "gospel truth" forced us to consider as "enemies" those of our contemporaries who were under no such spell, whose powers of reason-

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Stalin Wasn't God— And We Weren't Angels

ing demanded demonstration and proof.

Did we not look askance at the "Double VV" campaign initiated by the Pittsburgh Courier, the Negro weekly, during World War II? And I am certain that this cool, even hostile, attitude toward the Negro leaders who did support this campaign was dictated by the subjective fears that this campaign would not only harm the U. S. war effort but delay the needed aid for the Soviet Union. The Negro leaders were thinking in terms of U. S. democracy, of expanding it to include rights for Negroes in the U. S., as well as the rights of citizens of the countries occupied by Hitler. But we, with the best of intentions, made the costly mistakes of attempting to apply mechanically what was a correct foreign policy for the Soviet Union to an American domestic issue, thereby harming equally our fellow-citizens and the world's first socialist state.

Did we not make acceptance of our position on foreign policy the necessary condition for unity within Negro organizations? I think back to the National Negro Congress in 1940, when A. Philip Randolph, as chairman of the National Negro Congress, supported the position of the late President Roosevelt on Finland and on aid to Britain and other nations fighting Hitler's armies. It was the "left," the Marxists, in the Congress who insisted upon isolating Randolph and hewing to a line of "the yanks are not coming." At the time there was a non-aggression pact in operation between the Soviet Union and Germany.

But that fact did not dictate to us the necessity of fighting for a policy of neutrality as between the Nazis and their victims. In fact, our position, as history has shown, did not aid the USSR nor did it hasten the defeat of Naziism. It is now admitted that while we were pursuing a policy of neutrality, the late President Roosevelt and the then Prime Minister Winston

Churchill were warning the Soviet Union of the imminent Nazi attack. At that juncture, for their own special reasons, Roosevelt and Churchill, it must be admitted, were doing more to save the Soviet Union than was the American Marxist "Left."

THIS INSISTENCE upon foreign policy as a condition agreement and action helped to split the Negro movement. And I must say now that in the light of developments, the anti-Communist resolutions of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the manner in which these resolutions have been administered, did not deserve the reams of vituperation which we heaped at NAACP leaders.

In the polemics that were engaged in prior to and following the 1950 convention there have been incidents of name-calling on both sides. We have gone to the extreme of calling Negro leaders who did not accept Stalinism traitors. And we have been called "agents of Stalin."

I submit that in the light of recent events these differences appear to have been distorted more by a religious insistence, on our part, upon making our international views the basis upon which unity could be achieved. I fully realize that many of these leaders, Stalin or no Stalin, would have been anti-Communist, just as President Roosevelt was opposed to socialism. But the debate on ultimate solutions became vitiated by the injection into it of what we now know to have been unrealistic and erroneous dogma.

It seems to me that the air must be cleared of these dogmatic fogs if Marxists are to seek a new basis of understanding with the broad social movement based upon organized labor and the Negro people's mass upsurge. I'm ready to begin by clearly recognizing my own part in the debacle of the past 15 years and seek to repair the damage so that we all may move ahead.

Republic Local Recalls '37 Martyrs

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO. — "Local Union No. 1033, United Steelworkers of America—3,500 strong, stands as a monument to the men who died on the picket line on Memorial Day, 1937, at the Republic Steel Mill in South Chicago." This is the message of Xavier (Sailor) Smykowski, president of the local to the membership in the current issue of the 1033 News and Views, local union newspaper.

Local 1033, now celebrating its 20th anniversary took note of the Memorial Day massacre which martyred 10 workers who were peacefully demonstrating for union recognition. President Smykowski, in his letter to the membership, stated:

"The past 20 years have been years of progress and victories for our union. We have made substantial gains in raising wages, and improving working conditions. Through our union contract, we have won paid vacations, pension and hospitalization, paid holidays, shift premiums and other benefits which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. We have won freedom and dignity for our fellow American workmen.

"THESE benefits of unionism did not come about easily. It took

hard work and sacrifices. We take this occasion (the 20th anniversary meeting of the local) to pay solemn tribute to those 10 men who gave their lives for our union on Memorial Day, 1937. We honor their memory, may their souls rest in peace."

Smykowski also called to the attention of the members of his local the demands of the steel workers in this year's contract negotiations. He urged the fullest mobilization of the union in support of the demands for a wage increase, premium pay for Saturday work, company paid insurance, guaranteed annual wage and other benefits.

"The dramatic and infamous events that took place during the Little Steel strike 19 years ago were graphically described in the Sunday Worker of June 6, 1937, by Carl Hirsch who was present at the Memorial Day Massacre.

HE wrote, "I saw a firing squad of 300 policemen mow down a parade of 1,500 workers with incessant gunfire, and hammer dozens into unconsciousness with clubs. I was five feet behind a policeman when he deliberately took aim and shot to kill. From out in the field somewhere I heard a scream."

"The shooting continued as the

workers turned and ran, and many were shot in the back. I stood there dazed for a moment, with the dubious protection of a press card, unwilling to believe that I had witnessed the most brutal massacre of workers in American labor history."

Those murdered on that historic Memorial Day were: Alfred Causey, Inland Steel worker and father of three children; Anthony Taglieri, open hearth worker at the Republic plant; Kenneth Reed, 23-year-old Republic Steel striker; Earl Handley, Inland Steel lineman; Joe Rothmund, 48-year-old volunteer from the South Chicago who was assisting the Republic strikers; Sam Popovich, Inland Steel worker who was beaten to death; Hilding Anderson, Otis Jones, Lee Tisdale, Leo Francisco.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday
by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E.
12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone
ALgonquin 4-7854.
Reinstated as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947,
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
\$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Foreign Postage Extra)
Daily Worker & World 4.75 8.00 14.00
The Worker 3.00 5.00 9.00

Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

The New 'Road to Life' at the Cameo

The transformation of juvenile delinquents into socially useful citizens is the worthy theme of the new Soviet movie "Road to Life" at the Cameo.

This is the second time this trail-blazing story of the reclamation of potential criminals by applying the principles of brotherhood and socialism has been filmed in the Soviet Union.

I wish I could report that the new color version that comes to us from the Kiev Film Studios and calls itself "a pedagogical poem" had some of the engaging qualities of the earlier "Road to Life" which was made 25 years ago and is now a screen classic, but it has none of the fire, humor, imagination, poetry and suspense of the original, which when it first appeared in 1931 in the midst of a world wide depression influenced a whole era of movies about delinquent children, including the remarkable Hollywood film "Wild Boys of the Road."

Those were the days when Soviet films were experimental in the fullest sense of that word and artistically they were far in advance of the films of all other countries.

THE OLD "Road to Life" was Russia's first "talkie" but it had a minimum of dialogue. Not a wasted word and long stretches of silence filled with profound meaning.

The new version is over-stuffed with dialogue. The characters lack flesh and blood. They have the habit of making speeches to each other even in their small talk. There's an awful lot of sermonizing. In short what we have here is little more than a leaflet in film form.

But the other "Road to Life," the one made in 1931 there was a film.

When it opened at the old Cameo on 42nd St. Richard Watts Jr. wrote "it is bursting with a vitality . . . which makes most of our films pallid." The film was prefaced by some remarks by the late Prof. John Dewey of Columbia about the great value of the film as "an educational lesson of the power of freedom, sympathy, work and play to redeem the juvenile delinquent." He said it was a lesson which "we, too may learn."

In the twenty-five years that I've been reviewing for this paper I think I've seen "Road to Life" a dozen times. How well I remember the wonderful young hero Mustapha in that movie. His real name was Ivan Kyrila. He was one of the thousands of homeless waifs who roamed the streets of big cities in Russia, living in cellars and dives, stealing the food they ate, preying on the defenseless—a legacy of the wars of intervention following the 1917 revolution.

WHO HAD A better right to play the central role of Mustapha in "Road to Life" than Kyrila who himself had led a desperate gang of "wild boys" in the early 20s. Kyrila, who when he was picked up by the authorities for cutting the rear of a Persian lamb coat from the very back of a woman, didn't know his age, knew only that he was an orphan who had escaped from several jails. Kyrila, who at the time of the filming of "Road to Life" couldn't make up his mind whether to become a film actor or a shoemaker. And what a performance he gave in the role of Mustapha.

How many times have I thrilled to the scene where Mustapha is sent by the leader of the experimental children's group to buy provisions for the long train ride to their new home in the country where they will be taught how to become good citizens of the new socialist land.

Will Mustapha run away with the money? Or will he come back. Tremendous suspense is packed into this question by the director, Nikolai Ekk.

And when, at the last moment, Mustapha shows up and triumphantly holds up the food—plus one stolen sausage secreted on his person—a delightful touch—everyone breathes a sigh of relief.

There's no one like Mustapha in the new "Road to Life" and no one like Batalov, the humanist teacher of the "wild youth."

And no scene that compares remotely with the scene in the original film where Batalov leaves his pupils alone for a few days in order to go to the city to buy raw materials necessary for their activities. In his absence the bored youngsters revert to their old habits. They tear the place apart. Batalov returns, sees and understands. The youngsters approach him, thoroughly ashamed of their behavior. But Batalov's only comment is "I see you've had a party." He smiles and lifts them up still further by telling them of his plans for the school. "We're going to build a railroad."

THE NEW "Road to Life" has its moments but even these are weakened by a static script, acting and direction. How about a film dealing with juvenile delinquency in present-day Russia?

Speak Your Piece

(Continued from Page 4)

in the land of Socialism at that. Where it was openly boasted . . . and which we believed in more than anything else perhaps . . . that the worth of the individual, his or her essential humanity, was sacred.

To have such a praiseworthy objective for man befoiled and cast into the gutter and trampled upon, and by men who were held up to us as models of that which we sought . . . this, I sub-

mit, is enough to make the angels weep. And it ought to be sufficient grounds for us to vow, like Howard Fast, that never again will we be silent, or, take at face value the spirit or letter of the law, as laid down by any individual or ruling clique in a socialist country, regardless of the quotations they bring to their support from the arsenal of communist ideology.

—Non-Communist.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Understanding the World: Discussion of the economy of Asia as compared to U. S. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, director of the School of Economics at Delhi, India—guest (11) 1 to 1:30

Baseball: Yankees-White Sox (11) 1:55. At the Stadium

Johnny Carson—variety (2) 2

Cartoon Comics (11) 5:30

Weather and News (2) 7:10

Croucho Marx (4) 8

Climax (2) 8:30 to 9:30. Suspense drama

Star Tonight—The Long View by Kay Arthur (7) 9

Boxing (13) 9. From Phila.

Chance by James Bloodworth.

With David Niven (2) 9:30

Victor Borge's Comedy in Music.

One-man show based on his Broadway hit (2) 10 to 11

RADIO

Yankees-White Sox WINS 1:55

Bob and Ray WOR 5

Bob and Ray WOR 7:20

Mystery Classics WABC 7:30

Ed Murrow news WCBS 7:45

Hurricane Hunters—documentary WOR 9:15

Conversation WRCA 9:30. People'd Like To Have Known

Giants-Braves WMCA 9:55

John Vandercook WABC 10



A scene from the new color version of 'Road to Life'



Ernest Borgnine has a leading role in MGM's new film 'Catered Affair' based on Paddy Chayefsky's TV drama. It opens today at the Victoria.

MOVIES

Oklahoma, Rivoli

Rififi, Fine Arts

Madame Butterfly, Baronet

Bill of Divorcement (revival)

Barrymore & Hepburn, 72nd St.

Playhouse

Richard the Third, Bijou

Lovers and Lollipops, Translux

Normandie

Harder They Fall, Astor

Ladykillers, Sutton

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni,

National

Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys.

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

A Doll's House, Greenwich Mews

Man With the Golden Arm, Cherry

Lane.

Littlest Revue, Phoenix.

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Carmen Jones, City Center

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

BY JOSEPH NORTH

The news, the other day, that the Metropolitan Opera House might close next season because there wasn't enough in the till to pay the artists, startled many New Yorkers. Even those who do not have the cash to go regularly, or perhaps to go at all, considered the institution one of the city's crowning jewels and would doubtless have felt a personal loss if it disappeared.

Grand Opera was once regarded as entertainment fit solely for royalty; it is still beyond the reach of most of us but the advent of television has given the public some notable shows and it has revealed a growing appetite for this art of arts.

Since New York is such a strong trade-union city it was all the more disconcerting to learn that the magnificently skilled singers, musicians and ballet personnel had collided with the management over questions of pay, and rehearsal time, for even Parsifal must eat. But the directors balked at the demands of the artists, haggled and bargained with the ballerinas, several deadlines in the discussions were extended, and agreement came only after the American Federation of Musicians came into the picture.

Matters had evidently become desperate among the artists who require long years of arduous training and need to be constantly in the top-notch form that requires long hours of rehearsal.

FOR SOME YEARS now the Met has come before the public like a diva dressed in rags. Clearly the patricians who come to opening nights in top hats and in mink have not the inclination, for obviously they have the means, to assure the Met's existence.

So many things come to mind: any former GI who was in Italy during the war remembers the opera house every sizeable town would maintain and the pride the citizenry had in it. I have met Americans of Italian origin who spoke nostalgically of their own home town La Scala and would argue the merits of their tenors and basses with all the passion a Dodger fan displays when he matches his team's virtues against the opposition.

It says, an Italian town of 75,000 can keep its own opera house in operation, you can perhaps, think, and with a blush, of this great city, 8,000,000 strong, that has a nip-and-tuck battle to maintain the Met.

The example of the City Center is a good one, and is truly a monument to the memory of Fiorella LaGuardia and his times. It is all the more a travesty that the Metropolitan Opera House must go through these shabby motions virtually every season. That is a continual hardship for the working artists who should have the certainty that their bread and butter and rent is assured.

MORE EMPHATICALLY than ever, the question is posed of municipal and federal support for the arts. It is surely not enough to wait upon a Huntington Hartford and his A. and P. inheritance. True, many will be thankful that he is putting up a \$2,500,000 Gallery of Modern Art in Columbus Circle; and that his inclinations are not akin to the Guggenheims who sponsored the palace for abstract art which, at best, I feel, will never capture the loyalty of the public.

But the public should not be obliged to depend upon the bounty of the Hartfords (and one may doubt whether it is a matter of generosity inasmuch as the A and P fortune is built on the prices you pay for a pound of potatoes or sugar or pork-chops).

BASICALLY THE ISSUE is concern for our nation's culture. It is part of the problem that plagues our schools—the shortage of funds to maintain adequate staffs, buildings, and curricula.

Today, as the nations appear to be heading into a time when they will be competing culturally (how infinitely preferable that is to the competition of cannon), isn't it something of a national shame that our greatest city cannot afford the upkeep of a shrine to Verdi, Moussorgsky, Wagner?

MAZEY

(Continued from Page 3)

of race, creed, color, religion, nationality or any other condition."

He attacked the leaders of both political parties for their refusal to oppose the Eastlands and Tamagades.

Ralph Bradley, Illinois Farmers Union leader, told 800 CIO delegates here of a plan being worked out with labor cooperation to concentrate in hundreds of Congressional Districts and at precinct levels to defeat the foes of farmers and labor.

Bradley said in each Congressional District the farm-labor co-operated a Legislative Council will be set up with Legislative directors and mass meetings in at least 24 states.

The state CIO is giving \$1,000 a month, plus organizers, to build farm organization in Michigan. Already 8,000 dairy farmers are in what is known as the Fair Share Bargaining Association, which recently, by striking, won a rise in the basic price of milk.

Bradley gave many instances of the change in farmers towards the Eisenhower Administration. He cited a meeting of 500 farmers in a Republican area in Illinois, where, after he spoke, one farmer got up and said anyone who voted Republican in 1956 should have his head examined, and the houses came down with applause.

Also speaking was Robert Brengle, president of the Fair Share Bargaining Association. Homer Martin was in the FSBA, but the farmers ousted him and now have farmer leadership working with CIO.

Brengle, a registered Republican, said that until the CIO gave the dairy farmers a hand, no organization had helped them.

He called for precinct organization, building farm-labor political action groups.

A resolution of support to the farmers was adopted by the convention, which speaks for 700,000 Michigan CIO members.

A show of hands among the delegates disclosed about 25 percent were former farmers, or still had farm holdings in Michigan.

USSR Favored Bomb Drop, Truman Says

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 13.

—Former President Truman said today the Russians favored dropping the first A-bombs on Japan in World War II. In a statement issued to newsmen here, Truman claimed that Stalin had been informed of the first atomic explosion at Los Alamos, N. M., and of plans to use it against Japan.

Stalin, along with Churchill, was "very pleased," Truman said, "and wanted authorization to proceed."

Garment Union Builds a Lovely Summer Theatre

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has built a beautiful new theatre at its Unity House summer resort in the Poconos and it was opened the other night in the presence of top union and civic leaders.

It took a year to build it and it cost something under a million dollars. That makes it according to one observer, the "Radio City Music Hall" of the country theatre circuit. A similar house in Manhattan couldn't be built for less than \$3,000,000, he added.

The sumptuous steel and concrete structure has 1,066 seats. They're all in the orchestra which ascends gradually from front to rear.

The seats are "extremely comfortable" and since there's nothing to block the view of the spectators, visibility from any part of the house is excellent.

The stage which has a width of 90 feet boasts ultra modern equipment for handling the curtain lights and the sets.

There are large and comfortable dressing rooms backstage. There's also plenty of space backstage for

rehearsal halls and private parties. In short, the new ILGWU theatre is equipped to take care of the most elaborate musical show, ballets, pageants or dramas.

It also has one other great advantage over other Broadway and country theatres.

The real Unity Theatre is a union theatre. It is not a commercial venture. "Therefore it has no doors, no box office and admission is free."

It is here that the ILGWU hopes to develop experimental and artistic theatre at Unity.

There's a possibility that shows headed for Broadway will "test their wings" at Unity House and that travelling theatre groups will make it one of their stopovers, playing to trade unionists who flock to this health and playland resort from all over the country. Eventually "Unity" aims to have its own resident company. It will be recalled that the stirring musical satire "Pins and Needles," which ran in New York for more than a year in the 30s was an ILGWU production.

Dr. Horwich Will Direct Children's Programs on TV



Dr. Frances Horwich of "Ding Dong School" fame and NBC's supervisor of children's programs has been charged by the network with developing new juvenile programs to be tested on its stations in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Los Angeles and Chicago.

THREE LETTERS BY MORTON SOBELL

In Alcatraz, Morton Sobell is not permitted to see his small son, Mark. In Alcatraz, his wife is able to visit only once every few months—and then they face each other for a brief time only through a thick bullet-proof glass, and speak over a telephone. It is a tribute to human endurance and courage that despite this bitter physical isolation, Morton Sobell is able, in his hope, to continuously reach out to the world—to his wife, his children, his mother, and to people everywhere. It is in Morton Sobell's letters that one sees a portrait of his deep feeling for humanity. These letters, written to his family, could come only from a man with a sure knowledge of his innocence, and a conviction that the day of his vindication is drawing near.

We are printing excerpts from some of the letters to his wife, Helen, below:

Their visit over, Morton Sobell writes:

"How fortunate we are that we can compress so much joy into such a brief moment. I do not feel sad now that our visits are over. Such fulfillment of desires—one doesn't ask for more. . . . Know that you left me filled with music, poetry and feeling so light—the heart light, and the hopes lifted as only my Helen could lift them—dear, dear wife.

"Do you understand, my love, the drive within me to feel? When pain and pleasure become so confused, who is to tell them apart. It makes me feel good to know that I can still feel so close to you that the walls, the bars, everything except you and me ceases to exist. . . .

"I was again visited by the FBI; and despite all my efforts at being congenial, I'm afraid they won't return again. I guess they wanted more than I could give them. You know, with me, that I will never soil these hands. A person must live with himself for a long time, and his children and their children must live with his name, and what it means, after his time. And it is so simple. There is no slightly soiled dirt. All dirt is dirty. There is no more beyond this."

Six long years, a father without a son, a young son without his father. From Alcatraz, Morton Sobell helps to plan for his son's future, and although they are kept 3,000 miles apart, he feels the joy and pride that fathers everywhere feel for their children.

"Dearest Helen, I'm properly impressed with Mark's telling time, but I'm waiting for you to tell me one day that he really can read. From then on, the whole world will be an open book to him. About our son's education, what is the goal of education? The same as life. The only question is what potentialities do we have in mind. His ability to get along with all kinds of people? Or his ability to understand the quantum theory? Or any of the other potentials that exist in human beings? Sometimes there are contradictions in the development of potentialities. I know full well that you won't allow Mark to be unhappy—or undeveloped. Dearest, it's wonderful to hear that you never become discouraged, and more when one considers all the reasons for discouragement that exist. Truly a 'logical' person would fall beneath all the reasons. Ah faith—thou art wondrous."

THROUGH ALL the years in Alcatraz, Morton Sobell could not see his father, who was too ill to make the long trip across the country. And then, some weeks ago, when Louis Sobell died, they would not let Morton come to New York to view his father for the last time—to say the traditional "kaddish," the

prayer for the dead that is a sacred tradition in the Jewish wards:

"I never met another father who was like him. He was warm and gave of himself without thought but just of giving. Oh, but he was so clumsy. Most people misunderstood him. He didn't express himself along accepted modes. As a businessman, he was laughable. He couldn't disengage himself from his warmth; profit was never a motive in his life, even in his drug store. It was all very confusing. What was he doing there in the first place? He'd sooner sell you a 10-cent can of ichthiol than a 50-cent tube of a fancier but no more effective compound, and so he did. He enjoyed compounding a difficult prescription a lot more than making a buck from some poor person. He enjoyed making his own chocolate syrup for his soda fountain because he felt it was better than any he could buy. He strived for perfection, not for profit."

"It was little enough while I was in West Street to talk to him for a few minutes each week and then to watch him seated on the back row while I spoke to you, to Mama, and to Mark and Syd. He never showed emotional concern, but I know it was there, deeply buried in his heart. It wasn't his way to exhibit it before others. It must have hurt him more than it hurt me. A father feels the hurt of a son multiplied manifold. I know, I am a father as well as a son. Can such a hurt kill some people? Yet, he died gradually, ever since they sent me here where I could not longer see him."

Bob Hope Teams Up With Pearl Bailey At Paramount June 20

Comedian Bob Hope and singer Pearl Bailey will take over the stage of the Times Square Paramount Theatre for one day only, Wednesday, June 20.

The pair will do four stage performances to help ballyhoo their new film "That Certain Feeling" which begins an extended run at the Paramount on that day. Louis Bellson's orchestra will provide the musical accompaniment for the songs to be sung by Miss Bailey.



on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Chatting with Chisox Manager, Players

BEFORE THE TUESDAY night game at the Stadium—

Chicago White Sox manager Marty Marion, asked by your reporter how the club had been affected by the trade which sent George Kell and Al Nieman to Baltimore for Dave Philley and Jim Wilson, answered as follows:

"Well, we've been playing better ball since the trade, so it must have been all right."

How about 3rd base without Kell?

"Esposito and Hatfield have been playing good ball for us."

But are they hitting? You mean defensively. . . .

"No," he admitted, "they aren't hitting much."

Kell was not a long hitter, I said . . . and Marion put in, "No, not any more, but he still is a good hitter."

A professional hitter, I said.

"That's it," he said, "he knows what he's doing with that bat."

It isn't that he's pretending Kell's bat won't be missed, he said, but,

"You see, Wilson was key for us. It takes an exceptional ball club to win without pitching, and we're not an exceptional club. To have a chance, we need that very good pitching. Wilson helps there."

The veteran Philley also helps by his ability to fill in at first base for the slumping Walt Dropo, he said.

Are the Sox in the pennant race?

"I'll say if we get the good pitching we are very much in it," he said, "The Yanks are not as invincible as they looked for a while. Mantle and Berra aren't enough."

NELSON FOX, the baby faced, tobacco chewing scrapper of 5-8 who plays second and could be the league's Allstar choice again, chatted about keystone play. The adjustment to new shortstop Luis Aparicio was not too difficult, he explained, because,

"He's a very good shortstop with quick hands and he thinks quick too. Then we worked together on our timing all spring training. Also, he is quite like Carresquel in many ways, he seems to have studied him as a model, they both come from Caracas."

As for Aparicio's attributes, I had heard that he wound up before throwing on some grounders.

"Nah," said Fox, "he gets rid of it good. And what an arm." He sighed. "I wish I could throw like that. Throws something like Miranda, even better, and he was the best throwing shortstop in the league last year."

Fox pointed to a group of animated, waving people in the rightfield stands. "They're from around my home in Pennsylvania," he said, "Come over to see me every time we're in New York." Nellie hails from St. Thomas.

His good minor league days, however, were in Nebraska, "Lincoln, that was a nice town," he said, "pretty, they had the college students and Boys Town nearby. Good league too, that Western, for Class A, all the travelling by train."

Bobby Schantz of the A's and pitcher Vern Law of the Pirates were teammates of that minor league club who came on to play big league ball, the 29-year-old Fox recalled.

IN THE CHISOX dressing room, Larry Doby wryly said it "wasn't contagious," as he shook hands. He is handicapped in his first year with the Sox by a hand infection, which has been diagnosed as a recurrence of Pacific "jungle rot" from World War II, an allergy to the leather of the baseball glove, and a deficiency of Vitamin A. He showed me the ugly cracks and sores and one had to wonder how he held the bat tight.

"It's rough," he admitted, "I tried wearing gloves at bat, but lose more feeling that way than it's worth. What can I do? I'll just do what I can and hope."

An ailment like that, if it cuts down his batting average enough, can hurt next year's finances for him. That's baseball. There was a big stack of mail he was stowing away.

"To bring home to my wife," he grinned, "she's my secretary."

What kind of mail was this, mostly?

"During the winter," he said, "I got a lot of mail from Cleveland about being sorry to see me go, good luck and such. Then from Chicago people, saying welcome. Now I'd say some of this was about my hard, advice of all kinds, remedies, you know, and the rest mostly requests for autographs."

IT WAS FOX who opened the 7th with the first hit off Whitey Ford. Then came three more singles, by Doby, Lollar and Dropo, but the Yanks won it 4-2, and it was hard to imagine a team with Mantle and Berra batting 3rd and 4th being seriously threatened for the flag with a team with a journeyman veteran like Philley batting cleanup. And between you and me, I like the Yankee pitching staff better than the White Sox'. However, the visitors could make more trouble than expected if Doby gets over it and hits his stride. Minoza hits like he used to and Wilson holds up as a big pitching help. I picked them for second and wouldn't change it—yet.

The Real Bruton-Meyer Story

THE INSIDE story of why Bill Bruton of Milwaukee charged Russ Meyer of the Cubs with flying fists at Chicago: Not because he was hit by a beanball after three Braves had rocked Meyer with home runs, but because in the verbal exchange which followed, Meyer yelled, "Next time I'll hit you between the eyes, you—," the last being a filthy racist phrase directed at Bruton, who is a Negro.

This will not make Meyer very popular around the league, not to mention with his own club, which includes Negro players Banks, Baker, Irvin and Jones as well as white players who hardly see eye to eye with racism.

Classified Ads

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ANNOUNCEMENT
A HI-FI RECORD GIVEN FREE. When you visit our new enlarged HI FI Dept., featuring a complete line of Pilot component parts & complete units. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave., (13th & 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tickets.

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MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH 3-3786

To Our Readers:

Starting Friday, June 15th through Labor Day, the BUSINESS OFFICE of the Daily Worker will close on Fridays at 4 p.m.

Thank you.

—Daily Worker, Business Office.

Urge End of Jimcrow Brooklyn Junior H. S.

Twenty-six member agencies of the Intergroup Committee on New York public schools urged the Board of Education yesterday to integrate an "all-Negro Junior High School," P.S. 258, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant of Brooklyn. The Committee, in a letter to Charles H. Silver, president of the Board, asked that "immediate action" be taken on the school, which opened last October "as an almost exclusively Negro school, though the Board's Commission on Integration has declared that 'it is desirable policy' to promote integration."

The Committee agreeing with Col. Arthur Levitt, co-chairman of the Board's Commission on Integration, suggests that the school be utilized as a "pilot project for the development of technique in the task of creating integrated schools."

Such a project should "not be carried out in isolation," the committee held, "but as part of a more comprehensive demonstration of techniques for integration."

The Intergroup Committee was organized two years ago. Hubert T. Delany is chairman of the group.

Brazil President Shuts Down 2 Organizations

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 13.—President Juscelino Kubitschek today ordered two organizations to cease activities until further notice.

The Communist newspaper Imprensa Popular charged Kubitschek acted on "direct orders from yankee imperialists."

The closed organizations are the Rio de Janeiro Port Workers Union and the League for National Emancipation.

The union was held responsible for last April's port strike here. The league has been active in drives against accepting Wall Street control of Brazil's oil and mineral industries.

Kubitschek's decree ordering the suspension gave no explanation.

Memorial Rites This Sunday For Rosenbergs

The third anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be observed this Sunday with a visit to their graves at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I.

Services will be held at 1 p.m. There will be chartered bus service directly to the cemetery and back, leaving from 31 St. opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Manhattan (between Seventh and Eighth Aves.) at 11 a.m., Sunday.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said that reservations for the bus transportation were necessary and could be made at the Committee office, 940 Broadway, AL 4-9983.

What's On?

Tonight—THURSDAY, June 14, 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School "History in the Making" lecture series. George Morris will speak on "Trends in the AFL-CIO and the Labor Outlook for 1956." First-hand Report of three recent union conventions. 575 Ave. of Americas, \$1.

Coming—VICTORY in Social Security and to honor Rebecca Mindel's 70th birthday. Sat. eve., June 10, Allerton Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave. Suba. \$1. Ausp.: Bronx Comm. Freedom of Political Prisoners.

Cave-In

(Continued from Page 1)

that's green," she said bitterly. "Five years ago they tore down the only real park we had—Washington Park, at the foot of the Williamsburg bridge. It had grass, and a wading pool and shade. Now there's only a small part of it left—concrete." She shrugged, looking around her. "Not a single tree within 15 blocks," she said. "An asphalt jungle."

Extra details of police kept piling into the district, as angry groups clustered nearby through the morning, before the mothers' march a little after noon.

"Move along," the patrolmen said edgily.

"That's all they know, move along," Mrs. Mary George said acidly. "Where were they yesterday?"

Her nephews, Steve, 6, and Jimmy, 4, and two-year-old niece Rose-Ann live with her mother a block away, on South 5th St.

"Before six, you'll find at least 100 kids there. It happened supertime, otherwise more would be killed."

\$6,000,000—6 LIVES

A middle-aged man, walking by, joined the group. "You can list this under your headline," he said. "That bridge cost six million dollars and six lives. It's too expensive."

The blame he said, wasn't on the police so much the contractor, the Horn construction Co. for not providing a watchman or even a guardrail to keep the children out.

"Any time they dig a hole that's any length and depth," he argued, "they're supposed to shore it all around. It's up to the contractor."

"Yeah, but who's supposed to watch the contractor?" someone asked. The middle-aged man nodded, conceding the truth of this.

A young man, who was raised in the neighborhood, Seymour Finklestein of 201 Keap St., said it was always like that around Williamsburg—tearing down parks and putting roads through.

"I remember the playground they had at Wythe and Kent—I used to play baseball there," he said. "Now it's a highway. It's the same thing on every block. Kids playing in ditches and holes. What's to prevent it happening again?"

"Highways," Mrs. Lydia di Palma said. "They always think of building highways. The millionaires are getting their parkway. But these parents—they're all poor."

She runs a candy store at 362 South 3rd St., just up the street from the cave-in. She knew the children who were killed.

"We got to protect them," she said passionately, "regardless of who they are—colored, white, Spanish—they're all God's children."

Mothers throughout the area are emptying their pockets and touring the neighborhood with cigar boxes to raise a fund for the funerals, since most of the bereaved families haven't the money.

The dead children are: Ann Ortiz, 8; Lorraine Stanikunas, 5; Michael Stanikunas, 10; Lorraine's brother, John Kotav, 7; Louis Nitti, 6, and John McKenzie, 9.

Anatole Bykov, 9, who was injured, was taken to a hospital suffering from shock and a broken arm. Two other children narrowly escaped the cascading earth. One of them was Mary Stanikunas, sister of two of the victims.

District Attorney Edward Silver said officials of two construction

firms responsible for clearing the area for a new expressway at the Brooklyn construction site where the tragedy occurred would be asked:

"Was there a watchman? Who? What area did he cover? If there was no watchman, why not? What safety precautions were taken on the job? What state agencies are involved?"

He said he is calling in a soil expert to determine whether shorting or grading was needed.

The investigation is being conducted by Assistant District Attorney Edward Panzerella.

Mrs. Barbara Rauch, of 335 South 2nd St., who is president of the Parents Association at P.S. 19 and active in the Youth Council of the 92 Precinct, pointed wrathfully at the huge hole, and said, "We don't give a damn if there's a ball game at Ebbetts Field, or Coney Island—we want 24-hour police protection."

She pointed across the street to a sturdy wire fence barring a dangerous drop.

"We had to fight another owner for that fence," she said. "He had a wooden fence there. We would not settle for that."

To Probe Fallout In Albany-Troy Area

ALBANY, June 13.—The New York State Health Department plans to make a thorough investigation of a National Academy of Sciences report that there was an A-bomb fallout in the Albany-Troy area.

Commissioner Herman E. Hilborne said he would ask for a detailed report on the fallout, said to have followed A-bomb tests in Nevada.

The Academy report said area residents has been exposed to one percent of the maximum radiation dose recommended for persons under 30 years.

Scientists Warn

(Continued from Page 1)

roentgens from conception to age 30. A roentgen is a unit of radiation. An average dental X-ray delivers five roentgens to the patient's jaw, though only five-thousandths of a roentgen of stray radiation to his sex glands. The maximum total 30-year dose for any individual would be 50 roentgens.

According to the scientists, the 30-year radiation dose to the sex glands amounts now to 4.3 roentgens from unavoidable cosmic and mineral radiation, to three roentgens from X-rays and fluoroscopy, and to about one-tenth of a roentgen from weapons testing at the rate of the past five years.

They made no recommendations about weapons testing. But of the average X-ray dosage for the population they said:

"It is really very surprising and disturbing to realize that this figure is so large, and clearly it is prudent to examine this situation carefully. It is folly to incur any X-ray exposure to the gonads which can be avoided without impairing medical service of progress."

The 145 scientists who worked on the report were members of six committees dealing with radiation effects on genetics, the body, farming and food, weather, and marine life, and with problems of radioactive waste disposal.

All committees urged speeded up research programs. The Academy said all six committees are continuing their studies.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, June 14, 1956

Smith Act Judge Is Told: No Danger Shown

By HARRY RAYMOND

A clear and present danger to the government was not shown in the prosecution's evidence, Prof. Royal W. France, defense attorney in the Smith Act trial of seven Communists, told Federal Judge Alexander Bicks in the U. S. Court House yesterday. Prof. France asked dismissal of the "conspiracy" charge against them.

He said the prosecution was bound to prove three necessary elements.

• Existence of a conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow.

• Individual knowledge by each defendant of the alleged conspiracy.

• A showing of a clear and present danger growing out of the testimony.

The court, he argued, had the duty of taking a new look at the Smith Act. He pointed out that the domestic and international situation had changed considerably since the Dennis case ruling by the Supreme Court.

He cited the change in U.S. relations with "the Communist world" since the end of the Korean war and the death and downgrading of Joseph Stalin.

He pointed out that the late Chief Justice Vinson, ruling on the Dennis case, said new conditions would necessitate reconsideration of the clear and present danger issue.

"Whatever has been said has been said about the original Communists in the Dennis case," France declared. "There has been nothing done by these defendants to accomplish the things feared. There is nothing here that shows there was any danger to the government in the actions of these defendants."

"The court should realize we are in a new era of our relations with the Communist world . . . this

new era is one that was not anticipated in the Dennis case."

Defense lawyer Mary Kaufman said:

"Even if the defendants called for revolution at this time (1943-1951) there was no danger it would have occurred."

Mrs. Kaufman argued an omnibus motion for a judgment of acquittal of all the defendants.

"The only evidence of force and violence in this case is testimony of alleged statements of third persons made outside the hearing of the defendants," Mrs. Kaufman said.

"The evidence, assuming it is true, is nothing more than opinion and belief, which is protected by the First Amendment."

When the court session began, it was announced that defendant Sidney Stein, who was also appealing a three-year prison term on a charge of "harboring" Smith Act victim Robert Thompson, had been freed in \$40,000 bail Tuesday evening. Stein was the only defendant not free on bail when the trial began April 9.

Judge Bicks indicated that argument on defense motions would continue all day today and that it was likely the defense would open its case Friday or next Monday.

The judge has yet to hear argument and act on motions for judgment of acquittal for each individual defendant. He must also act on a motion to strike out much of the government evidence.

Besides Stein, the defendants are Mrs. Marion Bachrach, George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg, James E. Jackson, Jr., William Norman and Fred M. Fine.

SPEED ORGANIZING, URGES TEAMSTERS' SPOKESMAN

By SAM KUSHNER

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Einar Mohn, assistant to the president of the Teamsters union, called upon

the labor movement to complete organization of the unorganized, in an address to the 19th convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Mohn stressed that his union, which now is paying per capita to the AFL-CIO for 1,500,000 members, had recently settled its differences with the Retail Clerks' Union.

He expressed the hope that the organization drive could be launched by the Teamsters, the Retail Clerks' Union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. He cited benefits achieved by the Amalgamated from the organizing pact signed last year with the Teamsters.

Mohn contended his union recognized the right of the AFL-CIO Council to speak for all labor, but he emphasized each international would be expected to guard its autonomy.

HOT AGAIN

Hot yesterday, and more of the same today. It'll be 90 or thereabouts with showers, maybe.

LAST 2 DAYS

THE NEW VERSION OF
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